which I observed it (both in the pupa and imago state) in considerable abundance at the Feijãa de Córte, early in August 1850.

## EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

## Plate IV.

1. Misoleptus Maderensis, $W$.
2. Exetastes peregrinus, $W$.
3. Ephialtes lateralis, $W$.
4.     - lineatus, $W$.
5. Lissonota dorsalis, $W$.
6. Perilitus debilis, $W$.
7. Scelio minor, $W$.
8. Ceraphron parvulum, $W$.

Plate V.

1. Dilophus Maderæ, $W$.
2. Scatopse tristis, $W$.
3. Thereva nana, $W$.
4. Paragus mundus, $W$.
5. Tetanocera inclusa, $W$.
6. -? Walkeri, $W$.
7. Drosophila repleta, $W$.
8. Oscinís signata, $W$.
9. Gymnopa clara, $W$.
XIII.-Notice of three new species of Sinusigera, a genus of Brachiocephalous Mollusks. By Arthur Adams, F.L.S. \&c.

## To the Editors of the Annals of Natural History.

Gentlemen,
Hong Kong, Nov. 12th, 1857.
While traversing the Indian Ocean and China Sea, on our passage from the Cape to Hong Kong, the towing-net was put over whenever the state of the weather and the speed of the vessel permitted. By this means a slender linear area of those portions of the surface of the high seas crossed by us was imperfectly examined. The results of such limited investigation have already enabled me to make you acquainted with several very interesting forms of pelagian Mollusks; and I now avail myself of your pages to notice the existence of three new species of the Sinusigera of D'Orbigny or Cheletropis of Forbes.

## 1. Sinusigera vitrea, A. Adams.

S. testa vitrea, semipellucida, perparva; spira elata, conica; anfractibus quinque, ultimo striis undulatis longitudinalibus ornato, ad peripheriam carina valida cincto et carina spirali antice instructo; labio arcuato, in mucrone simplici desinente; labro postice valde sinuato, margine incrassato, lobo rotundato in medio producto, lobo postice spina angulata armato.
$H a b$. in Mare Sinense.
Shell vitreous, semi-pellucid; spire conical, longer than the aperture; whorls five, the last marked with longitudinal, undulating strix, and encircled with a prominent filiform keel at the periphery, and with another spiral ridge at the fore part ; inner lip curved inwards and regularly arcuate, ending anteriorly in a simple point; outer lip deeply sinuated, the thickened margin posteriorly forming a rounded lobe, the upper or hind part of which is produced into a short angular process.

Hab. China Sea. Gregarious. Captured at the surface in the towing-net. This is the smallest species I have yet met with, and is very different in form from the others.

## 2. Sinusigera trochvides, A. Adams.

S. testa trochoidea, albida; spira brevi, conica; anfractibus 3-4 planiusculis, ultimo lineis longitudinalibus undulatis ornato, ad peripheriam angulato et carina filiformi circumcincto; labio arcuato, antice excurvato, ad terminationem truncato et emarginato; labro margine incrassato, valde sinuato et bilobato, lobo antico valde producto, subspinoso.
Hab. in Oceano Indico.
Shell somewhat top-shaped, whitish, thin ; spire short and conical ; whorls 3-4, rather flattened, the last adorned with fine, wavy, longitudinal lines, and angulated at the periphery, encircled also with a filiform keel; inner lip arched, curved outwards in front, and with the fore part truncate and emarginate; outer lip with the margin thickened and deeply sinuated and bilobed; the anterior lobe greatly produced, and somewhat spinose.

Hab. Indian Ocean. A single specimen only of this peculiar species was obtained in the towing-net.

## 3. Sinusigera glabra, A. Adams.

S. testa ovato-conica, glabra, nitida, rufo-fusca; spira aperturam æquante; anfractibus $3 \frac{1}{2}$, convexiusculis, ultimo vix angulato, carina filiformi circumcincto; labio regulariter arcuato, antice truncato; labro margine incrassato, valde sinuato et bilobato, lobo postico majori, truncato; lateribus productis, lobo antico minori et truncato. Hab . in Oceano Indico.

Shell ovately conical, smooth, shining, reddish-brown; spire equalling the aperture in length; whorls $3 \frac{1}{2}$, rather convex, the last encircled with a filiform keel; inner lip regularly arched and truncate anteriorly; outer lip with the margin thickened, deeply sinuated, and bilobed; the hind lobe the largest, with the sides produced and truncate like a hammer; the anterior lobe the smaller, simple, and obliquely truncate.

Hab. Indian Ocean.
This species somewhat resembles S. Huxleyi, Forbes, but it is much smaller and of a different shape. It is perhaps the Struthiolaria microscopica of Dr. Gray. It occurred sparingly, but gregariously, and was taken by the towing-net at the surface. I am, Gentlemen, Yours \&c., Arthur Adams.

